"Rebel" Amusements at Johnson's Island.

The "rebels" who dwell among the classic iceburgs of Johnson's Island, keep up a cheerful spirit and are not without amusement, as will be seen from the following programme, which has been furnished us, and which we present our readers, as a healthful evidence of a healthy Southern tone in very unhealthy atmosphere. REBEL THESPIANE!

Acting Manager, Maj. Geo. McKnight. Lt. Col. J. C. Humpheys. Treasurer, . Capt. J. R. Fellows. Prompter, Major Smith. Scenic Artist. The management in the highest possi ble spirits, take great pleasure in stating that, at an enermous expense, a selection of the very finest dramatic talent known in the Old and the New Worlds has been made for the special delectation of the reinforcements strategetically sent to Johnson's Island by ". Uncle Jeff." Every effort will be made by the management to astonish the natives in a most delightful manner. It is with feelings

BRILLIANT ARRAY OF TALENT! Col. Brown, of Georgia, Major McKnight, of Louisiana, Capt. Cussons, of Alabama, Capt. Fellows, of Arkansas, Capt. Washington, of N. C., Capt. Youngblood, of Tennissee, Capt. McLochlan of Kentucky, Maj Cook, of Mississippi, Lieut. Houston, of Va. Lieut Peeler, of Florida;

of pride that we point to the following.

Together with, " Misses Brown! Lamar Coffin! Cantrall! and Stewart !

And suberb Corps De Ballet !! WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7, 1863. The Standard Comedy of The T. odles! . Capt. J. McLochlan. Farmer Acorn,

Geo. Acorn, Lieut T. D. Houston. Timothy Toolles, Capt. J. W. Youngblood. Mai. Cook. Farmer Fenton, Maj. Bate. Charles Feuton, Lawyer Glib, Lieut Dismukes. 1st Farmer, Capt. Washington. 2d Farmer, Lieut. Lauchlin. Lieut. Long. 3d Farmer, Taylor. Lan lord, Miss. (Maj) Stewart. Mary Acorn Tabitha Toodles, Miss. (Col.) Jack Brown. Capt. E. F. LAMAR. To conclude with the Great Farce of

Slasher and Crasher!

Slasher, Major Geo. McKnight. Crasher, Capt. J. R. Fellows. Capt. J. W. Yungblood. Blowhard, Lieut, A. J. Peeler. · Capt. Brown, Miss (Maj.) Stewart. Rosa, Dinah Blowhard, Lient. Dismukes. In consequence of the immense expense attending the representation, the free list is entirely suspended.

An Orchestra expessly provided at an immense expense of Sutler's Checks, has arrived from Europe and other seaboard towns. and will entertain the appreciative audience with selections from the finest music ever heard on this or any other planet.

The sentinels on the outer walls have been specially engaged to preserve order and

Little boys will not be allowed to eat peanuts in the pit, nor throw orange peel from the gallery during the more affecting parts of the play. In order to carry out this arrangement more effectually, a special order will be issued forbidding Joe Reynolds selling any of those articles to the little boys.

PRICES OF ADMISSION. Dress Circle Twenty-five cents Parquette.....Two Bits Pit.....Two Dimes and a half Gallery Two Shillings Private Boxes.....Quarter of a Dollar Reserved Seats, to be had only on Tuesday morning after ten o'clock Fifty cents.

From the Paris Gossip of the Boston Post. Dresses at a Masked Ball in Paris.

The most striking of the dresses worn by the ladies was that of the Duchess de Morny as an English lady of the last century, and the Princess Anna Murat as a peacock, her train being of white tulle covered with " pearocks' eyes," her petticoat of yellow satin, peacocks' feathers in her oreast, and in her hair. Her ornaments were a band of magnifizent emeralds and diamonds, worn from one shoulder to the waste, as Queen Victoria wears her royal ribbon-a necklace of the same, and the aigrettes of peacocks' plumes in her head confined by an immense brooch. The Princess is said to be frequently bedecked with the Empress' jewels; she is the only dady of the Court on terms of absolute intimacy with her Majesty, whom she always addresses as "my aunt." The Princess Troubeskoi was dressed as a cat-cat's head upon her bosom and sleeves and in her hair. Another lady birds in reals' feathers-her head-dress consisting of a bird cage nearly six inches square. in gilded wicker-a bird inside with another perched upon her head. The bosom of her dress was covered with red berries; birds nestled upon her shoulders, another wicker cage hung from her side in which were sev-

One lady represented photography-small photograph cards forming the trimming of her berthe; larger sized ones formed the basqe, still lawer the trimming of the skirt, which was of white satin. The necklace was composed of very smail pictures set in gold, and the ear rings of likenesses of her hostess, the Duchess de Morny, also set in gold. The head-dress completed the eccentricity of this costume. It consisted of a camera, the front of which was a mirror instead of an ordinary glass. One of the most elegant dresses was worn by a very beautiful English woman, very tall and well formed. She called herself Roma; her dress was of black velvet; upon the train was embeddered the wolf with Romulus" and Remus; her hair fell in waves to her waist, and upon her head she wore a turret like a diadem of gold. A Belt was embroidered-in gold-with the name she had chosen. Another extremely pretty costume was worn by Madame de Girardin as snow. The dress was formed of tulle covered with swan's down in flakes; a mautle, close around her throat trimmed in the same way fell to her feet. The hair was powdered and glistened with diamonds.

DALLY CON

OLD SERIES. VOL. V.

INIQUITOUS - We have it from a source entirely reliable, that sometime during the last week, in the county of Guilford, near Friendship, two escaped Yankee prisoners, who had leaped from the cars at Greensboro' Station, a few days before, came to the house of Mr. Barnett Idol, a good citizen of that county, and demanded something to eat. Mr. Idol ordered victuals set before them, and while they were helping themselves, he sent for some of the neighbors, whom he knew to be good and true Confederates; and by their aid and cooperation succeeded in arresting them. On the same night or the night following, the Grn of Mr. Idol was burned, containing all his dry food, a valuable wagon, and other good property, worth several thousand dollars. Upon a past near by, the following advertirement was posted up:

Notice. - To all Secessionists that are trying to have conscripts and deserters and also vankee prisoners taken up, to show what you may expect. This is a beginning-you may look for the rope next.

(Signed) This is a daring and vindictive act, perpetrated no doubt by disloyal persons, either escaped from the army, or who live in the neighborhood of Mr. Idol, most probably the latter. Such are the fruits of the teaching that it is right to resist the laws of the Government; that it is right to oppose the oppression of forcing men, against their will, to fight for their country. The incendiaries. torch is lighted, and no man's property is safe. A step further, and civil strife begins, -neighbor against neighbor, and madness

rules the hour The wisdom of Congression in the suspension of the writ of hebeas corpus, may now begin to be appreciated. We have little doubt, had not that timely action been taken and the growth of treason been checked, which was beginning to raise its head in our midst, that before now such occurences would have been frequent, if not scenes enacted far more desecrable. - Winston Sentinel.

Toadyism .- It is amusing to see certain disloyal characters in North Carolina play the sycophant around the Confederate officers who come into our midst under orders. They are the very first to hail them, and in their presence the very best friends they have. They are for the war and for all war measures, nor have they a word of condemnation for the government or its laws. This is toudyism, ypocrisy, deception of the most brazen kind.

We were forcibly struck with this freak of policy in some of the peace men last summer, who were for peace upon any terms. When Gen. Hoke's Brigade travelled through some of our western counties, they were the first men to haif the returned sold ers, the first to welcome him home, and to have heard them talk, no one would have imagined that in his absence they were conducting themselves in a magner calculated to create a fire in his rear.

Yet, these same fellows have only lacked the courage and a leader to have prompted them to lend aid to the enemy in a way far more bold, but searcely less effectual than they have done. But this toadyism has not only been exhibited in a private way upon a small scale, but we have noticed it in the anti-Confederate organs in the State: for instance, in the Raleigh Standard, now under suspension, the Progress, and the People's Press. The Standard gave the cue to them all, and they are now holding out the idea that the editor of the Standard is the especial soldiers' friend, and that the soldiers all are going to vote for him. This kind of deception and toadyism has been practised heretofore with the greatest success, in the army; and we thus early call attention to it. It is the main, and only hope of the Holdenites for success in the ensuing Gubernatorial canvass. All sort of representations will be made to our soldiers in the field and away from home in order to mislead them and secure their votes. - Winston Sentinel

I gave her a rose and gave her a ring, and I asked her to marry me then; but she sent them all back, the insensible thing, and said she'd no notion of men. I told her I had oceans of money and goods, tried to frighten her with a growl; but she answered she was not brought up in the wood to be scared at the screech of an owl. I called her a baggage and everything, I slighted her features and form; till at length I succeeded in getring her mad, and she raged like the sea in a storm. And then in a moment I turned and smiled, and called her my angel and all, she fell in my arms like a wearisome child, and exclaimed, "We will marry this fall!"

The Mobile Tribune, of the 16th, notices the rumor of a battle in the Teche, in which General Dick Taylor whipped the Yankees

To the Soldiers and Voters of the 7th L Congressional District .-- I take this method of announcing myself a CANDIDATE to represent you in the next Congress of the Conas an aviary, with a lace dress covered with | federate States. Several candidates, I understand, are already in the field. None of them, however, have shared with as the hardships and privations of a soldier. At this particular time, more than at any other in our previous history, is the interest of the soldier to be looked after. Having, as I trust, faithfully served my country in the tente field, for the past three years, I flatter myself that I know something of the life of a soldier, and that I feel for him an interest that no other man can feel, who has not borne with him "the heat and burden of the day." His interest is the interest

of our common country.

My views will be fully set forth, in a future circular. For the present, I will simply add, that I desire this position, not for the purpose of get-ting out of the army. During the recess of Con-gress duty will then call me back to my gallant little command, and I will go and share with it the

fortunes of war. Respectfully,

N. A. RAMSEY,

Co. D. 61st N. C. T. Blackwater, Va., March 17, 1864.

mh 24-51 tf

QUARTER MASTER'S OFFICE C. S. A. } I Require twenty-five No. 1 negre men for employ in this Department. Parties having good ha to apply immediately.
mh 24-56-d6t W. E. PEIRCE, Cap't & A. Q. M.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA. TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK of North Carolina: The Confederate TAX mh 25-5leod-lm C. DEWRY, Cashier,
Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin

please copy. WANTED .-- A Good Milch Cow.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1864.

Treasury Department, C. S. A., RICHMOND, Feb. 20, 1864. Treasury Notice as to Funding Under

Act of February 17, 1864. Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depositary, for certificates which will entitle them to A personnel. entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds; and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66% cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an ad-

ditional reduction of ten per cent. per month.
The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other

onds and credits.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March. (Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury

[No. 116.] An Act to reduce the currency, and to authorize a new issue of Notes and Bonds. Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the holders of all Trearury notes above the denomination of five dollars, not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the first day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and until the first day of July, 1864, west

of the Mississippi river, to fund the same, and until the periods and at the places stated the holders of all such Treasury notes shall be allowed to fand the same in registered bonds, payable twenty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July of each year. Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the

fonding provided for in the preceding section; and until the bonds can be prepared he may issue certificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable, without interest, in payment of all Government dues payable in the year 1864, except export and import duties. Sec. 3. That all Treasury notes of the denomi-

nation of one hundred dollars, not bearing interest, which shall not be presented for furding under the provisions of the first section of this act shall, from and after the 1st day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and the 1st day of July, 1864, west of the Misssissippi, cease to be receivable in payment of public dues; and said notes, if not presented at that time, shall, in addition to the tax of thirty-three and one-third cents imposed in the 4th section of this act, be subject to a tax of ten per cent, per month until so presented; which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenever presented for payment or for funding, and such notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of Treasury notes provided for in this act.

Sec. 4. That on all said Treasury notes not funed or used in payment of taxes at the dates and places prescribed in the first section of this act. there shall be levied at said dates and places a tax of thirty-three and one-third cents for every dollar promised on the face of said notes. Said tax shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be collected by deducting the same at the Trea ury, its depositaries, and by the collectors, and by all Government officers receiving the same, wherever presented for payment or for funding, or in payment of Government dues, or for postage, in exchange for new notes as hereinafter provided. and said Treasury notes shall be fundable in bonds as provided in the first section of this act. until the 1st day of January, 1865, at the rate of sixtysix cents and two-thirds on the dollar, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury. at any time between the 1st of April, east, and the 1st of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, and the 1st of January, 1865, to substitute and exchange new Treasury notes for the same, at the rate of sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar; Provided, that notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars shall not be entitled to the privilege of said exchange: Provided, further, that the right to fund any of said Taeasury notes after the 1st day of January, 1865, is hereby taken away; and provided further, that upon all such Treasury notes which remain outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1865, and which may not be exchanged for new Treasury notes, as herein provided a tax of one hundred per cent. is hereby

Sec 5. That after the first day of April next all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes shall be and is hereby revoked, provided the Secretary of the Treasury may, after that time, issue new Treasury notes in such form as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States said new issue to be receivable in payment of all public dues except export and import duties, and to be issued in exchange for old notes, at the rate of two dollars of the new for three dollars of the old issues, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof, or be received into the Treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holder of the new notes, or of the old notes, except those of the denomination of one brundred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar, by the tax aforesaid, may convert into call certificates, bearing inter st at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, unless sooner converted into

new notes. SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government, not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five bundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon, the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on the value of all cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided, that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the wants of the Treasury may require it, to sell or hypothecate for Treasury notes said bonds or any part thereof upon the best terms he can so as to meet appropriations by Congress, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of circulation in Treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits. Sec 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act may either be registered or coupon bonds as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some nultiple of one hundred dollars, and shall together with the coupons thereto at-tached, be in such form and of su h authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; the prin cipal shall be payable not less than thirty years

from their date.
Sec. 9. Ail certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all res ects as is provided for the Treasn y notes into which they are convertible, if not converted before the time fixed for taxing the Treasury notes. Such certificates shall from that time bear interest upon only sixty-six and two-third cents for every dollar promised upon their face, and shall be redeemable only in new Treasury notes at that rate, but after the passage of this act no call certificates shall be issued until after the first day of April 1864.

Sec. 10. That if any bank of deposit shall give its depositors the bonds anthorized by the 1st section of this act in exchange for their deposits, and specify the same on the bonds by some distinctive

mark or token to be agreed upon with the Secreistark or token to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, then the said depositors shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds in Treasury notes, bearing no interest and outstanding at the passage of this act; Provided the said bonds are presented before the privilege of funding said notes at par shall cease as herein prescribed. Sec. 11. That all Treasury notes heretofore issued of the denomination of five dellars shall continue to be receivable in payment of public dues as provided by law, and fundable at par under the provisions of this act until the 1st of July, 1864, east, and until the 1st of October, 1864, west of east, and until the 1st of October, 1864, west of the Mississippi river; but after that time they shall be subject to a tax of thirty-three and a third cents on every dollar promised on the face thereof, said tax to attach to said notes wherever circu-

lated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangea-ble for new Treasury notes as herein provided, subject to the deduction of said tax. Sec. 12. That any State holding Treasury notes received before the times herein fixed for taxing said notes shall be allowed until the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semiyears after date, and the interest payable semi-annually. But all Treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taxing the same, as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. The dis-crimination between the said notes subject to the tax and those not so subject shall be left to the good faith of each State, and the certificate of the Governor thereof shall in each case be con-

Sec. 13. That the Treasury notes heretofore issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the hundred dollars per annum, shall no longer be received in payment of public dues, but shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable the 1st of January in each

SEC. 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized in case the exigencies of the Government should require it, to pay the demand of any public creditor whose debt may be contracted after the passag of this act, willing to receive the same in a certificate of indebtedness to be issued by said Secretary in such ferm as he may deem proper, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-a...nually, and transferable only by special endorsement under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Tressury, and said certifica es shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest.

Sec. 15. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the number of depositories so as to meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the

several States as he may deem expedient. Sec. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith advertise this act in such newspapers published in the several States, and hy such other means as shall secure immediate publicity; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each cause it to be published in general orders for the information of the army and navy. SEC. 17. The 42d section of the act for the assessment and collection of taxes approved May 1,

1863, is hereby reperled.
Sec. 18. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, upon the application of the holder of any call certificate, which by the first section of the act to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes, approved March 23d, 1863, was required to be hereafter decined to be a bond, to issue to such bolder a bond therefor upon the terms provided by said

Approved Feb. 17, 1864. OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO., RALEIGH, March, 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the checks issued by me on the Bank of North Carolina, and now outstanding, as also the dividends declared payable by this Company, and not collected, are payable only in the present Confederate currency. W. W. VASS.

Treasurers OFFICE OF THE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.)

RALEIGH, March 10, 1864. This Company Intending to Comply with the provision of the late act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes will on and after the 28th instant receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for W. W. VASS. mh 11-39-dtap1

QUARTERLY SALES .- Notice is herepy given to all concerned, that the Assessors will attend at my office on Monday and Tuesday, the Fourth and Fifth days of April, ensuing, to re-ceive returns of QUARTERLY SALES, on registered business. I will receive the tax due thereon at the same

The penalties of the law will be strictly enforced on all who refuse or neglect to make return and pay their taxes.

RUFUS H. PAGE,

Collector for Wake County.

Raleigh, March 12, 1864.—40-dtd

Notice.

Mosely Hall, March 19th, 1864. N obedience to an order of the Confederate States Court for the district of North Carolina, and the district of Pamlico, notice is hereby given to all persons residing in the counties of Carteret, Craven. Jones and Onslow, who are indebted to ALIEN ENEMIES, and which indebtedness has been sequestrated to the use of the Confederate States' government, to appear at the following times and place for the purpose of paying the interest due on their notes and accounts.

As the public enemy has the capital towns of Carteret and Craven counties, refugees from said counties will appear at Goldstore, on the 28th, 29th and 30th days of March. These residing in Jones and Ooslow will meet at Trenton the 4th of April, and Jacksonville the 6th of April. If the defendants fail to pay this interest at the above mentioned times, the clerk will be ordered to issue execution immediately. C. S. WOOTEN, Receiver.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co ,)

ON AND AFTER THE TWENTIETH INST., the Mail Train will leave Raleigh for Weldon at 7 o'clock, A. M. The Accommodation Train will leave Raleigh at 7 o'clock, P. M. Mail Train will arrive at Raleigh at 4 o'clock, . M., and the Accommodation Train at 2.15. P. P. A. DUNN, Sup't.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,) Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., OUR ACCOMMODATION TRAIN IS DISmh 24-50-1w P. A. DUNN, Sup't. Lead Mine Interest for Sale.

AM DISPOSED TO SELL MY INTEREST in the WYTHE UNION LEAD MINE COM-PANY, notwithstanding the property is thought to pay a heavy per centum to the bockholders. I invite gentlemen of capital to examine the property. Mr. Wm. Kohler, the agent, will give all the necessary information, or they can call and see me at Hickory Grove or Poplar Camp, in Wythe county, Va.

mh 26-52-dit-w4t

A. N. CHAFFIN.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleners in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a sulkey,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him. Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Marcs sent from a distance, gratis.

NOTICE-

\$30 the Season, \$40 Insurance. W. R. HOLT. Lexington, March 24, 1861.-d-60t

DAILY CONFEDERATE

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at two DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with disputch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

VOL 1-No. 53.

under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or

bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the
Arsenal.

F. L. CHILDS

JUST ARRIVED!!!

OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming,

WANTED .- Five or six experienced Journey-

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,)

OLDIERS at home on furlough, residing in

register a duplicate of said furlough at this office.

(stating date of commencement, and end of same, and by whose order,) will be subject to arrest.

SAMUEL B. WATERS,

THIS Company will not receive any more

private freight for Petersburg until after the lst of April.

P. A. DIVN

Progress will copy until 1st April and forward account to this office.

Notice.

By the Governor of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a vacancy has ocurred in the Representation of the State of North Carolina in the

House of Representatives of the Congress of the

Confederate States, by the death of the Honorable

SAMUEL S. CHRISTIAN, Representative elect to the

second Congress from the seventh Congressional District; and writs of Election have been issued to

the Sheriffs of the several counties composing said

District, commanding them to cause elections to

be held in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the THIRD THURSDAY

IN APRIL, at which the qualified voters of said Congressional District may vote for some person

Now, therefore, in conformity to law in such

cases made and provided, I do issue this my Pro-

clamation, making known the existence of such

vacancy, and that an election will be held to fill

the same at the time aforesaid, to the 'end that

the qualified voters in the said Congressional

District may attend at the said time and at the

places established by law, and cast their votes ac-

Soldiers from the said Congressional District.

who are qualified voters, are by law entitled to

THURSDAY IN APRIL.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B.

[SEAL] VANCE, our Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, bath signed these presents and caused the great scal

Done at the City of Palegh, the 17th day of

Z. P. VANCE.

March A. D. 1864, and in the year of American

Q. M. Department, Goldsboro', N. C.. }
FEBRUARY 25th, 1864.

DRODUCERS in the county of Johnston will

deliver one tenth of their corn, tax in kind, to Dr. John B. Beckwith, County Commissioner, for

Farmers of Johnston will learn from the above

order that their tithe corn now belongs to the

county. It has been paid for, and they will be ex-

pected to deliver it only upon the corders from the county agents.

JOHN B. BECKWITH,

mb 22--8-d12t*

County Commissioner.

Wanted.

French, Drawing and Painting in the "TALLY HO FEMALE ACADEMY." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and pleasant home will be given. Apply to

J. D. BAIRD, Principal,

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A LL BANKS, CORPORATIONS OR PER-sons holding CHECKS on this Bank, are

hereby notified that they must be presented on or before 28th March, or they will be paid only in the present issue at par, or in four per cent. bonds.

nib 13-41-diot

C. DEWEY, Cash.

GENERAL ORDERS.

E N C O U R A G E HOME MANUFACTORY.
Wanted -100,000 FUR SKINS. The undersigned are Manufacturing HATS at Statesville,

N. C., and wish to purchase the above amount of FURS, for which they will pay the highest prices, or exchange for Hats.

WANTED also, 1000 lbs. of WOOL on the same terms. For particulars apply to us.

Notice to Non-Conscripts and now have a Company of non-conscripts permanently stationed at Satisbury, N.C., as Prison Guards, and will receive 25 or 30 more recruits, if an early application is made to me. This Company will not be removed from this place.

Capt. Co. B. Prison Guards.

Salisbury, N. C., March 5th, 1864. 49-71

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WIL-

MINGTON & WELDON R. B. CO.

The tax due for the present year to the Confidence of the Capital Stock of this Corporation, will be returned and paid by the Corporation, and under regulations to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury; the respective shareholders will be exempt from

the return or payment of this particular tax.

S. D. WALLACE,

mh 23-49-dawtists

President.

W. & W. R. B. Co., Page'r Office, }

Statesville, March 14.

Capt. and P. Q. M., 3rd Cong. District, N. C.

Tally Ho, N. C.

the use of the families of indigent soldiers.
J. H. BRYAN,

R. H. Barrie, Jr., Private Secretary.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.,)

Raleigh, who do not, immediately on arrival,

Capt. & Provost Marshal.

MARCH 15, 1864.

P. A. DUNN,

men Tailors. The very best prices paid.

March 5-341m. C. M. FARRISS.

Mrs. H. W. Miller.

By the Month,

Daily board Go

Transient, per day jan 16-dly

BLACK CLOTH,

NECKTIES,

mh 15-42 d12t

mh 16-43 d15t

to be affixed.

Independence the 88th.

By the Governor.

March 18, 1864.

FINE CASSIMERES.

al. F. L. CHILDS, Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.

3220

C. M. FARRISS'.

A Runaway taken up -1 dark Mulatto hoy about 26 years old, 5 teet 6 inches high, calling himself Ches, ray he belongs to Blake Nickerson, living on or more the Raleigh & Caston Bailroad; had on when taken a soldier coat, and white hat. Por further information, address Wh. M. SMITH,

Raleigh, N. C. A LL Checks and Requsitions of this Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency.

W. W. VASS Treas.

Payetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. \$100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riffemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riffemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruite to the number of 100 non-conscripts will be required for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay \$12 per month. Written permission will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age. 34 Stauta: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A. 1 RICEMOND, March 11th, 1864.

Warrenton.

Tarboro'.

Roxboro'.

Salem. Yanceyville.

Morganton. Statesville.

Asheville.

Salisbury.

Lincolnton. Wadesboro'.

Pitteboro'. Greensboro'. Oxford.

Ashboro'.

Hallfax.

Newton.

Wilkerboro'.

funding Treasury notes in the State of NORTH Henry Savage, C. B. Harrison, A. C. Williamson, John W. Sandford, Wilmington. Raleigh. Charlotte. Fayetteville. E. B. Borden, J. B. Batchelor, W. M. Pippen, C. S. Winstead, John W. Hunter.

Yanesy Jones,
Yanesy Jones,
Yanes Calloway,
E. J. Erwin,
C. A. Carlton,
W. W. McDowell,
M. W. Jarais,
Samuel B. Lowe,
W. M. Reinhardt, GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE.

At C. M. PARRISS'.

Officers of North Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get fite, send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journey. H. B. Hammond John M. Worth; J. H. Haughton, J. H. Lindsay, Russel H. Kingsbury. H. J. Harvey, Cicero F. Lowe,

Lexington. Hillsboro'. John M. Kirkland, Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington. In addition to the above, the Chief Quartermaster of each Army Corps is authorized to receive and fund Notes.

and fund Notes.

They are the following:
Maj. J. H. Harmau, Q. M. Lt Gen. B. S. Ewell's
Corps, Orange C. H., Va.
Maj. J. C. Field, Q. M. Lt Gen. A. P. Hill's
Corps, Orange C. H. Va.
Maj. N. R. Fitzhugh, Q. M. Maj Gen. J. E. B.
Stuart's Corps, Orange C. H. Va.
Maj. E. McMahon, Q. M. Maj Gen. J. C. Breckenidge's Division, Dublin Depot, Va.
Maj. E. Taylor, Q. M. Lt-Gen. J. Longstreet's
Corps, Morristown, Tenn.
Maj. E. H. Ewing, Q. M. Lt-Gen. J. B. Hood's
Corps, Dalton, Ga.

Corps, Dalton, Ga. Capt. Y. S. Patton, A. Q. M. Lt-Gen. Hardee's Corps, Dalton, Ga. Capt. S. E. Norton, A. Q. M. Major-General

Wheeler's Division, Dalton, Ga.
Maj. J. Y. Young, Q. M. Lt-Gens Polk's Corps,
Meridian, Miss. C. G. MEMMINGER. Daily Wilmington Journal and Asheville News copy till April I.

ENROLLING OFFICE,) RALEION, March 14th, 1864. THE officers of town companies of 38th Regiment N. C. Militia will have complete Rolls of all persons between the ages of 18 and 45, (whether exempts, or having furnished substitutes, or detailed,) ready by the 1st day of April, 1864. Enrollment of 38th Regiment on 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and the of April at Palaite Contains. 5th of April, at Raleigh Court House.

SAMUEL B. WATERS.

mh 15-42-d12t Capt. and Enrolling Officer.

oTICE.—All persons having claims againt me as Trustee for the county of Wake, whether in checks or orders, accounts or otherwise, will premh 15-42-dtapl, J. F. HU CHINGS.

Notice....All persons Now Holding or who may herafter hold checks or drafts against us duted prior to April 1864, are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old Currency.

37-tf. W. B. RICHARDSOY. & Co.

Notice. I AVING procured some genuine vaccine virus, I will vaccinate, free of charge, healthy white children of this city and county, not previously vaccinated, who present themselves at the General Hospital, No. 8, between the hours of 10 and 2. By order of Surgeon P. E. HINES, Medical Director General Hospitals, N. C. E. B. HOLLAND,

38-2aw1m A. Ass't. Surg. C. S A. Affiners Wanted ... A Number of Good L Copper Miners wanted at the Haywood Copper Mines for which the highest wages will be given. Apply to the undersigned, near Haywood, Chatham county.

J. M. HECK & CO.

BIOO RRWARD.

ANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER THE

Listh February last, a negro boy named ANTHONY, about 19 years old, dark complexion,
and about 5 feet 11 inches high. I bought him in
Richmond February 6th, and was told he came.

from North Carolina. T. A. FOWLKES. Notice.

WE are now prepared to receive and pay all ballances. Our customers and check holders are respectfully requested to govern themselves accordingly. On the 1st of April there will be a change in things.

We continue to carry on the Exchange business, as heretofore, in all its various branches, at our old stand.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO. mh 16-43 15t²

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS. WE are authorized to announce A. G. FOS-TER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased. mh 16-43 tde

WE ARE AUTHORIZED AND REQUESTED of Chatham, as a Candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, to supply the place of Hon. Samuel H. Christian, deceased. mh 16-43tde

BEADDERS! BLADDERS! I bave a sufficent quantity of Bladders for present use, and have stoped buying them.

R. B. SAUNDERS. March 17-47-d t. Chapel Hill N. C.

STOCK FOR SALE. IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDI-

Railroad Company at par. \$100 per share. W. W. VASS,

NOTICE: CONSCRIPT OFFICE, } Raleigh, S. C., Merch 23, 1964. } IN order to transact properly the targely increasing business devolving upon the Commandant of Conscripts, notice is bereby given that this office will be open to the public hereafter, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

The attention of all persons having business with the office is specially invited to this notice, and a compliance with its requirements respectfully requested.

By order of Conscripts.

E. J. Hanny, Adre. mh 24-50-d3twlt

Cotton for Sale.

200 BALES, MORE OR LESS, OF COTTON, will address. S. T. Witson, Louisburg, B. C., stating the highest price they are willing to pay. If preferred, the cotton can remain source where it now is until the parties wish to remove it.

mh 22-48-d10t5taw

JOBWORK

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAR, A. M. GOBMAN, Beditors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

MONDAY, March 28, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Favetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

Through one channel or another, the fearful cost to the vankee nation of the war which they are waging upon us, is coming to the light. Late disclosures foot up for our enemies a loss of one hundred and twentythree thousand men, in the battles of first Mannassas, the battles of Richmond, of second Mannassas, of Chancellorsville, of Sharpsburg and Gettysburg. Estimating at this proportion, one million of men, at least, must have perished by wounds, disease and disabil'. ty, out of the ranks of our invaders. The gloom, of this terrible darkness is shrouding the hearts of the northern people, at least the thinking portion of them; and they stand aghast at this narrative of destruction, and thought is bursting into utterance even through restrictions of an imposing despotism. The press and the speaker are uniting to bewail the national calamity and to implore a cessation of these dire afflictions.

But not yet does any distinct portion touch the bottom of this revolution, to comprehend the causes which engendered, or to discover the process by which, and which alone, its fearful progress may be arrested. It has been hard for these peace-wishers to learn that a deep, abiding hate, a hate compared to which the hate that Poland feels to Russia, or Hungary to Austria, is well nigh akin to affection, had been implanted, and has been rooted and grown in the Southern mind towards the entire Yankee people and government, until it has became a national antipath v individualized. It is hard for these peace-wishers of New York and Illinois to comprehend, that what was once "the union." is forever dead, blotted out, annihilated-and that to material annihilation there is no resurrection morn. This is the fatal impediment of their desires. They must strip off this delusion, and view the naked fact that the union has perished; and from its mass of ruins no materials for reconstruction can be gathered; and in all the extent of this earth there is no architect that can rebuild it. When they have clothed all their efforts for peace with this vain idea, they have themselves imposed a negative upon their endeavors that their opponents needed not to strengthen. When the war party of the North-the radical Lincoln abolition party, announces peace on the basis of suppression, subjugation, conquest, our people understand the theory and accept it; but reconstruction, with the re-created fancies and absurdities of recognized rights; a reunion, re-association, re-affiliation with all the mixed and villainous compounds which would constitute " the union restored," is a degradation our people never contemplated.

But the expense of life, and limb, and health, is not the only burdensome endurance for the North. Another secret has escaped the imprisoned histories of its wees-a weight of national debt, hid heretofore from view by false estimates, deficiency bills and various other systems of deceptions, has at last fallen upon the Yankee nation with crushing effect. Added to a debt that is ascertained now to reach well nigh on to four thousand millions of dollars, is an appropriation by their present Congress of seven hundred million, for their army alone; not to be for the whole year of 1864 to July 1865, but "for the present only;" and for their Navy department one hundred and forty-two million-an expenditure larger than the Naval expenditures of Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Austria, Prussia, the Netherlands, Sweden and Portugal-the whole of which only foot up one hundred and thirty-eight millions. Thus is the table presented to the Yankee pocker, wherein lies the head, the heart and the soul of the nation. The interest on their debt is three hundred millions of dollars! to be increased by a fresh debt of over one thousand millions !- all for this blessed year of our Lord, 1864. Out of this, for the navy alone, this yankee people is to pay four millions of dollars more than all the christian world, except Italy and Denmark, Think of this, ye shrewd, dollar-coveting, dollar-worshiping race; and along with this thought, take the comfortable reflection that your almighty dollars, converted into Monitors, and Rams, and all sorts of devilish craft, are not able to prevent our intercourse with foreign countries with almost the regularity of a stated mail. Think, further, that a single Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, have effected a sale of nine-tenths of your entire tonnage, so that scarce a yankee ship, yankee owned, dares to sail the seas; nine-tenths having been frauduently or bona fide transferred for protection to British owners, so that your " gridiron " never floats " where the seabirds fly;" or when it does, it but too surely harbingers the cracking flames that leap from a freeman's avenging hand, committing the commerce that it covers to merited destruction. While thus so poorly paid for all this outlay on the water, how has it been on land? What return has yankeedom received for army dollars spent? A few desolated towns. some devastated territory, some abandoned plantations, some stolen negroes-more a bur-

den than a help-and this is all to the yan-

kees, for the blood and life they have wasted ; and what is to them of nicer calculation, the dollars they have spent, And now at the end of three years, with the last dollar of gold sold out of their treasury by the thirty millions at a pop, they find themselves confronted by a determined people, stronger than at the beginning, who, under the favor of God in a righteous cause, have subscribed anew their pledge of everlasting resistance, till independence be achieved.

Mr. J. M. Leach, late Lieut. Colonel. We received this morning a letter from a gentleman of unquestionable character, who was not long since a Colonel of one of our regiments, in which he speaks in high terms of Col. Van H. Manning, of the 3rd Arkansas regiment, who wrote to this paper, a few days since, certain facts connected with the capture and imprisonment of Mr. Leach.

The gentleman who has addressed us to-day, had heard the same statement about Mr. Leach while in the army, from the lips of Lt. Col. Taylor. Our correspondent says he thinks Col. Van Manning may be mistaken somewhat as to the date, but that his recital of the facts is accurate. He also says, that no officer within his association, has a brighter.character for intelligence and gallantry than has Col. Van Manning.

It will be seen from the statement, that Mr. Leach, after his capture, assured his captors of his "devotion to the Federal Union;" boasted that he was the last man in North Carolina to que struggling for its cause; that he held himself ready at all times to renew his efforts in its behalf, when the opportune moment should arrive; that his language was so offensive to Lieut. Col. Taylor, that he denounced him and saked to be separated from him, which was done-Col. Taylor being closely confined, while Mr. Leach, late Lieut. Col., received privileges for his loyalty to the Federal "gridinor."

We were not at all surprised at this news about Mr. Leach. Mr. Holden had some years ago given us a pretty fair estimate of this politician; and we neither saw nor heard anything of his career while Lt. Col. of Kirkland's regiment, materially to change our

precenceived opinion. But it is well for the people of the seventh district to know, that here are responsible statements of an army officer of high character, who was confined with him, that he bought privileges that were denied to his associates, and at the expense of his associates, by disavowing his country and avowing his loyalty to the enemy.

There are thousands of privates captured on the blody battle fields, who have pined within prison walls until their clothes have rotted on their backs, who have been tempted by the most alluring persuasions, and yet hav ; kept their faith, spurning and scorning the offered bribe. If this be true of Mr. Leach, and we see no reason to doubt it, what will the people of the seventh district say of it?

We commend his eulogist to Mr. Holder and we accept, with gratitude in unmeasure! stint, whatever of his denunciation was in tended for us. Such dispraise is high ence mium. But what does Mr James Madise ! Leach, late Lieut. Col. of Kirkland's regiment. say to this charge? We wait his answer.

A correspondent writes us from Roxboro', that "the Postmaster at Hillsboro' allows the carrier of the mail to South Boston, to take the mail out of the office at Hillsboro', c. Sunday and Tuesday nights, at 7 o'clock, and that he leaves Hillsboro' at 3 o'clock the nex morning, one hour before the mail trains from Raleigh arrive, consequently all mail matter that arrives by those trains has to lie eve say from Wednesday morning until the ne: Monday morning; and from Monday morning untill the next Wednesday."

This is certainly a great draw-back to tl speedy transmission of mail matter; and w feel sure that we need only call the attention of the Postmaster at Hillsboro' to the subjec to have the remedy applied. Our Weekl Confederate mails go west on the Wednesda! morning trains, and it is all-important to 1. and our Weekly subscribers, (as well on Daily) on that route, that the mail shoul not leave Hillsboro' before the mail fro Raleigh reaches that place. We hope on friend, the Postmaster at Hillsboro', will a tend to the matter in future.

The Age.

We have received the February No. this excellent eclectic magazine, and find filled with most interesting feading. T proprietors of this monthly have, within very short time, brought it to a standard perfection excelled by but few similar pub. cations. Contents of the February number: "Twin Bigotries;" original. The Fren! Conquest of Mexico, from Westminster R: view. All in the Wrong, from Blackwood A Savage Archipelago, from Chamber's Jou nal. Shot and Shell, from the London R view. The Great Bohemia; original. Tam sters and Gaming Houses, from Westminst Review. Pantatonism; original. Editor's Table, and Literary Miscellanies. Publish at Richmond, Va., at \$8 for 6 months.

- Boy versus Calf. A friend writes us that he has heard of agitator in this State, who has a son bo calf named Jeff. Davis. Every body to the taste, say we; but if the two offspring follo: their namesakes, the calf will be the mouseful and respectable of the two.

See advertisement in another column.

WITHDRAWN FROM THE CANVASS .- W learn that Mr. Wm. P. Taylor, of Chathar has withdrawn his name from the canvage f Congress in the 7th District.

Burnside in North Carolina.

The Richmond Enquirer understands that official information has been received at the War department, concerning the landing of a large force of the enemy in Washington, North Carolina. The force is said to be under the command of Gen. Burnside .-Whether an immediate torward movement was contemplated or not, the recent heavy fall of snow in that vicinity, together with the heavy condition in which it will leave the. roads, and the 'attendant flooding of the swamps, will put a stop to any advance into the interior for some days to come. The "expedition" is, no doubt, composed largely of the new levies that have been recently encamped about Norfolk. It is not presumed that they have been withdrawn from Mcade's army.

Salaries of Methodist Ministers. As considerable misapprehension exists with reference to the position of the Department on the question referred to, we publish the following letter. If foigncrance of this decision any one has been erroneously assessed or taxed, he can have redress by conforming to

the regulations established for such cases: OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF TAXES, ? RICHMOND, 12th Nov., 1863.

Sir-Your letter of the 8th instant, in reference to the compensation of Ministers of the Gospel of the Methodis! Church, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, has been

referred to this Bureau. The Secretary has heretofore given the opinion upon certain statements filed, that the disciplinary allowance was a salary, but that the allowance for family expenses was income. Upon a reconsideration and review of the opinion, in connection with the statement contained in your letter, the Secretary directs me to say, that, according to that statement, both branches of the compensation fall within the definition of a salary that is a yearly stipend for service. The whole annual compensation, therefore, of Methodist Ministers will be taxed as salary, under the provisions of section 7 of the tax act, provided he same exceeds the annual sum of \$1000.

Very respect'ully, THOMPSON ALLAN. Commissioner.

A VALUABLE TABLE.—The Atlanta Appeal publishes the annexed table, which will be ound useful after the first of April, as the old issue will pass at the discount of 33% pr cent. :

Table showing the value of the Old Issue of Confederate Money when discounted for the New Issue of Confederate Money, at the rate of Three Dollars in Old Issue for Two Dollars in New issue, from \$5 to \$500:

Old Issue	Value New Issue	Old Issue		Value New Issue	Old Issue	and Also Map	Value New Issue	ld Issua		alae New Issue
Dollars,	Cents	Dollars.	Dollars.	Cents	Dollars.	Doliars.	Cents	Dollars.	Dollars.	Cents
10 6 (1510 (2913 (2516 (3020 (33½ 66¾ 00 33½ 66¾ 00 33½ 66¾	85. 90. 95. 100. 105. 110. 125. 130. 35. 140.	56 63 66 70 73 76 80 83 86	00 331/4 663/4 00 331/4 663/4 00 331/4 00 331/4	160. 165. 170. 175. 180. 185. 190. 195. 200. 205. 210. 215.	.106 .110 .113 .116 .120 .123 .126 .130 .136 .140 .143	663/3 60 331/3 663/3 00 331/3 663/3 00 331/3 663/3 00 331/3	235, 240, 245, 250, 360, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600, 650,	.156 .160 .163 .166 .200 .233 .266 .300 .333 .366 .400 .433	6634 00 3314 6634 00 3314 6634 00 3314 6636 00 3314

NORTHERN NEWS.

SEWARD'S FAMOUS DISPATCH .- A Wash ington despatch says: " A sharp diplomatic correspondence between our Government and that of Great Britian is likely to ensue, in consequence of Lord John Russell withholding from Parliament Secretary Seward's demands upon Her Majesty's Government, for indemnification for losses to American commerce caused by the Anglo-rebel pirate Alabama.

The U.S. Senate has passed a bill, which has been referred in the House of Representatives, amending the charter of the city of Washington, so as to allow negroes who have resided there one year to vote, provided they pay one dollar school tax.

A bill has passed the Senate of Western Virginia, which authorizes the yankee Governor to cause to be apprehended or secured. or to compel to depart from the State, all persons claiming to owe allegiance or fidelity to the Confederate States of America; all persons disloyal to the government of the United States; all persons refusing to recognize the government of the State of West Virginia; and all persons who expatriate themselves as citizens of the State.

Major Thos. D. Armary and Lieute Davis. of the Confederate army, have been convicted of recruiting within the enemy's lines and sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labor, for fifteen years. They are now in Fort

LONGSTREET'S COMMAND-EAST TENNES-SEE - We have seen an officer just from Longstreet's lines, who reports the command entirely quiet and in excellent condition. The different corps have almost unanimously re-enlisted for the war. Some regiments facetiously reenlisted for "forty years or the war." Others "for this war and three years of the next one." This all goes to show the general tone of the command. General Buckner is in command of Hood's old division; Kershaw commands McLaw's old division, and Ransom of North Carolina, commands the cavalry.

There had been many repetitions of the rumor of the enemy's evacuation of Knoxville. It is impossible to determine with accuracy what value the latest story of this sort has. The enemy may contemplate the abandon-ment of the country east of Cleveland or Chattanooga, but hardly designs giving up an entire section of the State at present. It may be that the exigencies of the mement require the concentration of all the yankee force, available, at Chattanooga, and this probably they have left (if such be the case) the upper country. If Johnston does not threaten them. there is another reason why it may become necessary for the withdrawal of the forces at Knoxville. Grant, it will be remembered, (according to latest dispatches,) is about transferring two army corps to the army of the Potomac. thereby weakening the army at

Richmond Examiner.

Four Days Later from the United States.

The Richmond Sentinel is indebted to a friend of the Second Corps, Army Northern Virginia, for a copy of the Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 22d inst., four days later than previous dates received here. We make the following synopsis:

GEN. BURNSIDE'S SECOND EXPEDITION.

Annapolis, Md., March 19, 1864.- I have it from reliable military authority that Burnside's second expedition will be organized here. Captain French, one of the General's staff, who has been in this city several days, has caused to be surveyed and laid out safficient ground for the encampment, on the lands of Judge Brewer, Dr. Alfred G. Welch and Elisha C. Taylor, about two miles from the city and near Camp Parole.

I learn there will be at least fifty thousand

troops here in the conrse of a f-w weeks. The 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers have just arrived in the steamer Georgia. The 19th and 21st Massachusetts are expected to-morlow. Our little city is again quite lively. Merchants, boarding houses, hucksters, &c , have replenished their stock in trade, ready to embrace the opportunity to make money. MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Washington, March 21.- Lieutenant Gen. Grant is due here to-morrow. He will spend one day here at the War Department, and then go down to the Army of the Potomac. where he has ordered a grand review of the whole army for Thursday next. The army, without any exception, is enthusiastic in favor of General Grant, and a grand reception awaits the conquering hero from an army that possesses every element of success, and is anxious to be led against the rebel hordes.

New York, March 21 -The money market is fairly active and steady, at 6 per cent. on call. Foreign exchange is firmer, with first class sterling quoted at 1761 177 -American gold is firmer, but the market is irregular, opening at 61% advancing to 621, declining to 62 advancing to 631, and closing firm at 63 a63 per cent. premium -Government stocks are firm, with a fair demand.

CAPTURE OF WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATORS BY REBELS.

Sir John's Run, March 20 .- Last evening a detachment of rebels, reported to be Gilmor's men, made a raid into Bath, a village of Morgan county, West Virginia, two and a half miles from here, and succeeded in capturing Mr. Bechtel, a West Virginia State Senator, and Mr. Wheat, a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Confederate loan is reported to have again declined in Lordon to 40. There has been considerable skirmishing in

Parliament over American affairs. The Inquirer's London correspondent thinks the Palmerston ministry will soon be driven

NEWS SUMMARY.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of a New York Herald, of the 16th inst. We take the following from its Norfolk (Va.) correspondence:

The erew of the steamer Peterhoff, sunk off Wilmington, N. C., a few days since by collision with the steamer Monticello, arrived at the Foriress this morning, on the S. R. Spaulding. It appears that the Peterhoff was just going into the channel from the chase of a blockade runner, when, seeing the Monticello coming, they exchanged signals and then collided. The Peterhoff was struck amidships and almost immediately sunk. The crew fortunately escaped, but nothing was saved. This steamer had been in the blockade squadron but a short time. She will be remembered as having been captured a few months since from the rebels:

CAPTURE OF THREE BLOCKADE RUNNERS -On the S. R. Spaulding were also brought the crews taken from two blockade runners recently captured near Wilmington-the Don and the Scotia-taken by the Pequot. The prisoners from the Don number seven, comprising only her crew, and those from the Scotia eight, four being passengers and the remainder the crew. They were turned over to Captain Cassol, Provost Marshal at the Fortress, who in turn delivered them over to the custody of Admiral Lee. The captured vessels and their cargoes are valuable prizes. A third blockade runner-the Mary Annalso captured by the Pequot, has just been brought ip, with her crew, by the Monticello. She is a low, rakish craft, with two smoke stacks and of a light lead color. She has a full and assorted cargo.

The Dalton correspondent of the Southern Confederacy, says the organization of negro troops in Middle Tennessee goes on rapidly. At Sheibyville and Lebanon, the principal depots, there are five thousand ready for the field. Ed. Cooper and Wm. B. Stokes are said to be candidates for the Yankee Congress, Ex-Gov. Campbell and Emerson Etheridge are spoken of for Governor, and Andrew Johnson for U. S. Senator.

A member of the 4th Virginia Cavalay writes that two of the Stafford cavalry were killed near Bealton Station in Fauguier county, a few days ago. Four of them started to a house to catch some Yankee officers. They divided-two going up in front, and two behind the house. When they came in sight of each other again, the two approaching the front mistook the others for Yankees, fired, and killed both of them.

We understand the enemy are again arresting numbers of citizens-non-combatants -in lower Fauquier and upper Stafford, and carrying them off. This has been their usual course previous to a contemplated movement. and may be infended to cover designs looking to a change in the present position of Meade's

Gen. Breckinridge seems to be winning golden opinions in his new field. He is said to exhibit wonderful activity, being most of the time "in the saddle," and familiarizing himself with the topography of his extensive and important command.

East Tennessee.—It is reported that the Yankees, who had advanced as far East as Morristown, have again taken the back track, and retired to Strawberry Plains, only some fifteen or twenty miles from Knoxville.

There was a rumor in Richmond on Friday that Averill was making another raid in the Valley of Va., but it could not be traced to any reliable source, and was believed to be without foundation.

The Tarboro' Southerner, of the 19th, says that everything appears quiet about Washington and Plymouth. Persons who have Chattanooga, and there is a necessity of sup-plying this reduction from another quarter.— Yankees have been certainly reinforced at both places.

From the Richmond Examiner.]

Hell on Earth-The Experience of Confederate Officer Among the "Convict Drivers" of the North.

The experiences of this war have afforded nany examples of Yankee cruelty which have produced an impression more or less distinct upon the enlightened portions of the world. But the statement which we proceed to give, takes precedence of al! that has ever yet been narrated of the atrocities of the enemy; and it is so remarkable, both on account of its matter and the cre lit that must naturally attach to its authorship, that we doubt whether the so-called civiliz d world of this generation has produced, anywhere, any well authenticated story of equal horror.

The statement we give to our readers is that we have just taken from the lips of Captain Calvin C. Morgan, a brother of the famous Gen. Morgan, who arrived in Richmond under the recent flag of truce, which covered the return of several hundred of our prison-

It appears that after Gen. Mergan's escape, suspicion alighted on the warden, a ce tain Capt. Merion, who it was thought might have been corrupted. To alleviate the suspicion, (for which there were really no grounds whatever.) the brute commenced a system of devilish persecution of the unfortunate Confederate prisoners who remained in his hands. One part of this system was solitary confinement in dungeons. These dungeons were close cells, a false door being drawn over the grating, so as to exclude light and air. The food allowed the occupants of these dark and noisome places was three ounces of bread and half a pint of water per day. The four walls were bare of everything He was denied a blanket, deprived of his overcoat, if he had any, and left standing or stretched, with four dark, cold walls around him, with not room enough to walk in to keep up the circulation of his blood, stagnated with the cold and the sitent and unutterable horrors of his abode.

Confinement in these dungeons was the warden's sentence for the most trivial offences. On one occasion, one of our prisoners was thus immured because he efused to tell Merion which one of his companions had whistled, contrary to the prison rules. But the most terrible visitation of this demon's displeasure occurred not more than six weeks ago.

Some knives had been discovered in the prisoners cells, and Merion accused the occupants of meditating their escape. Some seven of them, all officers, and among them Capt. Morgan was taken to the west end of the building and put in the dark cells there. They were not allowed a blanket or overcoat, and the thermonmeter was below zero. There was no room to pace. Each prisoner had to struggle for life, as the cold benumbed him. by stamping his feet, beating the walls, now catching a few minutes of horrible sleep on the cold floor, and the starting up to continue, in the dark, his wrestle for life.

"I had been suffering from heart disease," vs Cant. Morgan. "It was terribly aggravated by the cold and horror of the dungeon in which I was placed. I had a wet towel, one end of which I pressed to my side; the other would freeze and I had to put its frozen folds on my naked skin. I stood this way al. night. pressing the frozen towel to my side and keeping my feet going up and down. I felt I was struggling for my life."

Capt. Morgan endured this confinement for eighteen hours, and was taken out barely alive. The other prisoners endured it for sixteen days and nights. In this time, they were visited at different periods by the phy sician of the penitentiary-Dr Loring-who felt their pulses, and examined their condition, to ascertain how long life might hold out under the exacting torture. It was awful, this ceremony of torture, this medical examination of the victims. The tramp of the prisoners' feet, up and down, (there was no room to walk.) as they thus worked for life, was incessantly going on. This black tread mill of the dungeon could be heard all through the cold and dreary hours of the night. Dr. Loring, who was comparatively a humane person, besought Merion to release the unhappy men; said they had already been taxed to the point of death. The wretch replied. "They did not talk right yet. " He wished them to humble themselves to him. He went into the cell of one them, Major Webber, to taunt him. "Sir." said the officer, "I defy vou. You can kill me, but you can add nothing to the sufferings you have already in flicted. Proceed to kill me; it makes not the slightest difference."

At the expiration of sixteen days, the men were released from the dungeons. Merion said "he would take them out this time alive. but next time they offended, they would be taken out feet foremost." Their appearance was frightful; they could no longer be recognized by their compainions. With their bodies swollen and discolored, with their minds bur dering on childishness, tottering, some of them talking foolishly these wretched men seemed to agree but in one thing-a ravenous desire for food.

"I had known Captain Coles," says Captain Morgan, " as well as my brother. When he came out of his dungeon, I swear to you I did not know him. His face had swollen to two or three times its ordinary size, and he tottered so that I had to catch him to keep him from falling. Captain Barton was in an awful Charleston Mercury and Wilmington Journal copy state. His face was swollen and the blood was from falling. Captain Barton was in an awful bursting from the skin. All of them had to be watched, so as to check them in eating, as they had been starved so long."

Captain Morgan was so fortunate as to obtain a transfer to Johnston's Island, whence, after being carried to Point Lookout, he was exchanged. He says that when "he got into Beast Butler's hands he felt as if he had been translated to Paradise."

Is there any authority in Riehmond that will crook a thumb to save these men, who are not only flesh of our flesh, but the defenders of those in this capital, who, not exactly disowning them, under ake the base and cowardly pretence of ignoring their fate? What is the Confederate definition of "re-

taliation?" Captain Morgan says that on his way down the bay to Fortress Monroe he met Colonel Streight-that this famous "hostage" was fat and rubicund; that he spoke freely of his prison experience in Richmond. and complained only that he had to eat corn bread. This appeared to be the extent of his sufferings, and the limit of Confederate re-

flag. In his speech accepting it he declared that he was for subjugation or "war forever."

There was a firing of artillery on Friday in the direction of Culpeper C. H. It was supposed to be a salute in honor of General Grant's arrival there.

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The FEUPLE OF NASH COUNTY. We have not make name of our very worthy friend Ms. A. HINTON, to represent us in the House of Commons the next session. We know him to be a good and worthy gentleman, and to those who have not made his sequaintance, we will only say to know him is only to like him.

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A FARMER.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Jourt of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

DALTON, March 24.

No reinforcements, with the exception of the returned regiments, have arrived in front of u. vet, though it is generally supposed that Sherman will be brought within striking distance.

A heavy snow fell here last night, followed by a hard rain, which put the roads in bad order

[SBCOND DISPATCH.]

Dallon, March 26. Scouts from the front report the enemy as quiet, and many regiments, it is believed, have been travelling on forty days furlough, as they are returning. Weather clear to-day and the roads drying finely.

From Richmond and the North.

RICHMOND, March 26.

There was quite a financial excitement here today, in consequence of the expiration of the time allowed by the banks for the withdrawal of deposits. Funding has rapidly increased. All kinds of bonds and stocks are in demand, at high

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 23d says that 50,000 troops will shortly be assembled at Annapolis, Md., for Burnside's second expedition.

It is said that Gen. Longstreet is mounting his infantry for an excursion into Kentucky. Averill is ill at Martinsburg.

Gold sold in New York on the 21st at 6314, and Exchange at 77. The Inquirer's London correspondent thinks Palmerston's ministry will soon be ousted.

The Canadian ministry have resigned. The flag of truce boat is reported to be coming up the

[All this may be found in better shape in another column, taken from the Richmond Sentinel -CONFEDERATE.

JENNEY LIND -Jenney Lind, if is said. has lost her voice. This is related to have made itself painfully apparent on the occasion of singing in the " Elijah" of Mendelsohn, lately in England.

We understand the banks of Richmond have determined not to receive on deposit five dollar bills of the old series, after the 1st of April

M RRIED. At the residence of P. W. Wyche, Esq., on the

evening of the 23rd of March, by the Rev. Mr. Murphey, Capt. I. J. Young and Miss Bettie N. New Advertisements.

For Sale.-- A full set of Confederate
MILITARY BUTTONS. Apply at
mh 28-53-dlt. THIS OFFICE.

FAYETTE VILLE ARSENAL AND ABMORY, ? March 19, 1864. Blacksmiths Wanted.—Steady employmen, and good wages will be given. Apply to Lt. Col. F. L. CHILDS, Comd'g Officer.

Comd'g Officer.

NOW READY--THE SECOND NUMBER OF THE AGE. It embraces a variety of articles selected from

Contents: Twin Bigotries; French Conquest of Mexico; All in the wrong; or, the Tamer Tamed; A Savage Archipelago; Shot and Shell; The Great Bohemia; Gamsters and Gambling Houses; Panlatinism; Editors 'Table; Literary Miscellany. Making a volume of 89 pages of reading matter.

Price—Single number, \$2; subscription for 3 months, \$4; for 6 months, \$8.

For sale by Branson & Farrar, Raleigh, N. C.

EARNEST LACARDE & CO., Proprietors.

Office 9th street, between Franklin and Grace.

Office 9th street, between Franklin and Grace, Over the Old "Oentral News" Depot. mh 28-53 dlt. Richmond, Va.

REWARD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S.,) REGISTER'S BUREAU, March 25, 1864. BY authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, I will pay a reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS to any one who will furnish information that shall lead to the detection of the party or parties who perpetrated the recent theft of COUPON BONDS from this office, or the recovery of the Bonds. Any information in regard to the above Bonds, left with A. JACKSON, at the Treasury Building, on Main street, will reach me.

LIST OF BONDS STOLEN: No. 48,935 to 48.964, inclusive, for \$1,000 each, eight per cent., \$30,000; No. 33,834 to 33,850. inclusive, for \$1,000 each, seven per cent., \$17,000;
No. 34,801 to 34,811, inclusive, for \$1,000 each,

seven per cent., \$11.000; No. 32,686 to 32,711, inclusive, for \$500 each, seven per cent., \$13,000; No. 3.507 to 3.510, inclusive, for \$1,000 each, six per cent., \$4.000; No. 914. for \$100, six per cent., \$100.

Tetal, \$75,100. RO. TYLER, Register.

Richmond Enquirer, Whig and Dispatch, Iontgomery Advertiser. Savannah Republican,

Q. M. Office, Goldsboro', N. C., } MARCH 25th, 1864.

PRODUCERS failing to deliver their tenth, Tax in Kind, to the authorized Agents, will be charged FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT., instead of fifty,

Producers must furnish transportation (12) twelve miles, (instead of eight,) after which the excess will be paid at Government prices. The Bacon is required for the use of the Government, and must be paid at once.

ment, and must be paid at once.

All articles of produce must be paid by the lat of May, or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collector, who will collect by warrant with the penalty annexed.

When the Assessors estimate shows that the producer has delivered more than the tenth of any article, he will be allowed the excess in some other article, or be paid in money at Assessors valuation.

Agents must be diligent in their efforts to secure and preserve all of every article of Taxable produce, for the use of the Government.

Capt. & P. Q. M., 3rd Gong. Dist., N. C. mh 25-53-d27t.

In Philadelphia, on the 16th, the "minister" appointed to take charge of all the Methodist churches in the city of New Orleans was publicly presented with a Value of Walke to the General Assembly of North Carolina at the ensuing adjourned session, for the passage of an act incorporating a company in the county of Walke to the General Assembly of North Carolina at the ensuing adjourned session, for the passage of an act incorporating a company in the county of Wake, to be styled "The Joint Stock Confederate Publishing Company."

Notice

TO THE PEOPLE OF MASH COUNTY. We